



(19)

Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 764 236 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

- | | |
|---|---|
| (45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
08.08.2001 Bulletin 2001/32 | (51) Int Cl.7: E21B 49/08 |
| (21) Application number: 95924542.4 | (86) International application number:
PCT/NO95/00104 |
| (22) Date of filing: 16.06.1995 | (87) International publication number:
WO 96/00837 (11.01.1996 Gazette 1996/03) |

(54) USE OF A SAMPLING APPARATUS FOR CALIBRATING ELECTRONIC MASS FLOW/FRACTION METERS, IN A PIPELINE

VERWENDUNG EINER PROBEENTNAHMEVORRICHTUNG ZUM KALIBRIEREN
ELEKTRONISCHER MASSENDURCHFLUSS-TEILSTROMMESSER, IN EINER PIPELINE

UTILISATION D'UN APPAREIL D'ECHANTILLONNAGE DANS L'ETALONNAGE DE
DEBITMETRES-MASSE/DEBITMETRES DE FRACTION ELECTRONIQUES DANS UNE
CANALISATION

- | | |
|--|--|
| (84) Designated Contracting States:
FR GB IT NL | (72) Inventor: DYBDAHL, Bjorn
N-5500 Haugesund (NO) |
| (30) Priority: 29.06.1994 NO 942445 | (74) Representative:
Hedley, Nicholas James Matthew et al
Kilburn & Strode
20 Red Lion Street
London WC1R 4PJ (GB) |
| (43) Date of publication of application:
26.03.1997 Bulletin 1997/13 | (56) References cited:
WO-A-93/17307 US-A- 3 187 551
US-A- 5 259 239 |
| (73) Proprietor: DYBDAHL, Bjorn
N-5500 Haugesund (NO) | |

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

Description

[0001] The invention relates to a use of a sampling apparatus shaped with the aim of taking samples isokinetically from a mass flow in the form of a two- or multi-phase fluid in a pipeline assigned i.a. electronic measuring apparatus. The sampling apparatus is meant to be coupled continuously to the pipeline, either at the seabed or at the well head on a platform.

[0002] Prior art techniques comprises test separators separating the fractions (oil, gas, water, sand, condensate) of the multi-phase fluid. Moreover, the amount of production for each fraction per unit of time is measured. This must be done regularly at each well.

[0003] Such test separators are heavy, and they are expensive in purchase and use.

[0004] In order to reduce the costs and simultaneously enable a continuous testing of the wells in respect of the composition of the multi-phase fluid, it has been of great interest to find new technological solutions. Mass flow measuring has resulted in the use of electronic fraction measuring apparatus and metering appliances for measuring temperature and pressure in a multi-phase fluid flowing in a pipeline. Mass flow or fraction metering appliances enable electronic metering of the amount of gas, oil, sand and water flowing past a certain pipe cross section per unit of time. This electronic multi-phase measuring has experienced great confidence. Mass flow or fraction meters exist in various embodiments and designs, and may be based on the measurement of electrical voltages in the various fractions.

[0005] However, the electronic fraction meters that have been in use up to now, have not been sufficiently accurate. They are adapted to transmit signals to a computer displaying the measuring results, which can differ rather significantly from the actual values. The corresponding measuring values achieved by means of the test separator may possibly be used as prescribed values when the electronic fraction meters are calibrated, but one desires to eliminate the test separators because of their weight, high price and substantial operational costs.

[0006] US Patent No. 5 259 239 discloses an apparatus for measuring the mass of hydrocarbon contained in a crude oil or a hydrocarbon-based multi-phase fluid mixture flowing in a pipeline comprising a dielectric measurement means, a density measurement means, and a temperature measurement means, whereby the apparatus utilises the direct relationship between the density and the dielectric constant of hydrocarbon mixtures.

[0007] The object of the present invention has been to eliminate the use of test separators and, thus, relieve the platform, obtaining significant cost savings; simultaneously enabling the provision, at all times, of accurate measuring results well suited as prescribed values for the calibration of said electronic mass flow/fraction meters. Thus, in accordance with the present invention,

there is provided a use as specified in claims 1 and 2.

[0008] By means of sampling apparatus, known per se, possibly modified, adapted for isokinetic sampling, a probe is inserted into the mass flow within a pipeline, 5 said probe, preferably, having two oppositely directed orifice plates, in'order to bring out one single sample or a sample taken in co-current and a sample taken counter-currently. The sample taken isokinetically, is analyzed, e.g. in a spectrograph. The measuring values obtained are very close to the actual values and are, thus, well suited as prescribed values constituting a base for calibrating calibratable electronic mass flow/fraction meters. Corrections may be placed in the software of the processor unit of the electronic measuring instruments. The sampling apparatus which e.g. may be of the kind as described and shown in Norwegian patent specification No. 173,468, enables isokinetic sampling. This apparatus comprises an actuator coupled to a check valve which, in its turn, is coupled to the fluid-carrying pipeline through a through-going hole in the pipe wall. When the check valve occupies an open position, the actuator can displace a probe into said hole, laterally of the longitudinal direction of the pipeline. The probe may have one or two diametrically opposite orifice plates, 10 which can be moved across substantially the entire inner span of the pipeline, in order to take out fluid samples from at least the main part of the cross-sectional area of the fluid flow.

[0009] If the apparatus is placed at the seabed, this/ 30 these sample(s) may be delivered on board the platform through a pipeline, for analysis.

[0010] The sampling apparatus is adapted to be permanently mounted to the pipeline on the seabed or on the well head of a platform, and will make test separator 35 completely superfluous.

[0011] Thus, a sampling apparatus used in accordance with the present invention serves primarily to provide accurate measuring results associated with the amounts, expressed in percentages, of the respective 40 fractions for use as prescribed values for the calibration of the fraction meters, but enables secondarily the achievement of other measuring results, such as pressure, temperature, etc.

[0012] Thus, in accordance with the invention, there 45 has been provided an independent measuring technique based on the use of a sampling apparatus in order to improve measuring results in quality, and to take samples. The sampling apparatus may be placed upstream or downstream in relation to the calibratable electronic fraction meters.

[0013] The sampling apparatus is used in combination with a per se known, possibly modified mixing apparatus, e.g. of the kind as shown and described in Norwegian patent specification No. 174,015. Such a mixing 55 apparatus would be mounted to said pipeline upstream in relation to the sampling apparatus and comprises a throttle body which is displaceable laterally of the longitudinal direction of the pipeline and which in operative

position registers with the inner cross-sectional area of pipeline. The throttle body has converging channels, tapering in the direction of flow, and the longitudinal axes thereof meet in an imaginary, socalled "focal point" (crossing point), and serve to mix the various fractions of the multi-phase fluid. Without such a mixing, one could risk that a liquid jacket immediately adjacent the inner wall surface of the pipeline would not be included in the sample. This mixing apparatus, which possibly could be deleted, has hydraulic actuators; the control lines thereof may be included in a socalled umbilical, or they may be operated from e.g. a remote control vehicle.

[0014] Thus, the isokinetic sampling gives accurate samples for the determination of produced amount of oil, of gas, of water, of formation sand and of condensate per unit of time, as well as temperature and pressure at the measuring point on the pipeline. If the sampling apparatus, possibly together with the mixing apparatus, are placed on the well head on the platform, the apparatus may be controlled from the control room and operated manually.

[0015] A non-restricting example of a possible embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the drawings, the scale thereof not necessarily showing the correct proportions between the various dimensions, and wherein:

Figure 1 shows a pipeline carrying a multi-phase fluid and provided with electronic mass flow meters respectively fraction meters, a sampling apparatus and a mixing apparatus, the latter being placed upstream in relation to the sampling apparatus, and wherein the sampling apparatus and the mixing apparatus are shown in non-operative positions of readiness, where they do not interfere with the flow cross-section of the pipeline;

Figure 2 shows the same as figure 1, but here the sampling apparatus and the mixing apparatus are shown in the operative positions thereof, where they engage physically into the flow cross-section of the pipeline.

[0016] In the figures of the drawings, a vertically directed pipeline 10 is shown, but the pipeline might have any orientation whatsoever, and may e.g. consist of a production tube string jointed together of flanged pipe sections 10', 10". Normally, the pipe sections 10' - 10" would have a substantially larger length in relation to the diameter shown, and the scale of the figures is not true, neither for pipeline nor for connected equipment.

[0017] The pipeline 10 serves to carry a two- or multi-phase fluid which through inherent speed, pressure and temperature flows as a mass flow through the pipeline 10. The liquid phase (oil) of the fluid may be imagined to appear as a peripheral "jacket" closest to the inner surface of the pipe line 10, while the gaseous fraction flows centrally. Further fractions may consist of water/

condensate and formation sand.

[0018] In the embodiment shown, the pipeline 10 is assigned e.g. three calibratable, electronic mass flow/fraction meters 12a, 12b and 12c, the task and cooperation thereof with a central computer have been explained in the introduction. As such electronic meters appear in many embodiments and designs and represent well known technique, they will not be further described in this connection. Thus, the object of the invention is to provide accurate measuring results, which may form the basis for prescribed values to be used when calibrating the electronic mass flow/fraction meters 12a - 12c. The utilization of the more accurate measuring results as prescribed values and the further utilization of the latter upon the calibration of the fraction meters may be effected through feeding correction factors to the software of the processor unit of the electronic measuring instruments, and represent, moreover, elementary data technique.

[0019] Thus, the starting point for the present invention is a pipeline carrying a flowing multi-phase fluid and which is provided with electronic mass flow/fraction meters which are calibratable.

[0020] To this end, the present invention consist in the use of a sampling apparatus, generally denoted with reference numeral 14, designed, shaped and adapted to take fluid samples isokinetically. The invention is based on that this sampling apparatus, especially in connection with an upstream mixing apparatus 16, is capable of taking very accurate samples which, upon analysis, will give better measuring values than the electronic fraction meters.

[0021] The sampling apparatus is adapted to be coupled to a measuring point constituted by a through-going hole 18 in the pipe wall, where a connection pipe stub has been formed, to which a check valve 20 having an operating handle 22 has been coupled. Closed valve 20 closes the hole 18, while open valve, figure 2, allows the passage of a linearly displaceable probe 24.

[0022] The probe 24 can be operated by means of a to and fro displaceable piston rod incorporated in a piston cylinder or a corresponding actuator, said piston rod - in the case comprising two orifice plates - consists of two concentrical pipes, in which fluid samples from the two orifice plates are accommodated, the samples being conveyed further separately. Connection hoses between the apparatus 14 and the surface (if the apparatus not already has been mounted on the well head on the platform) may e.g. be included in the umbilical. When the apparatus 14 has been placed submarinely, permanently coupled to the pipeline 10, one may use a remote control vehicle to operate the apparatus. For a further, more detailed description of this sampling apparatus 14, reference is made to the previously mentioned NO-173,468. Alternatively, other similar sampling apparatus may, of course, be used, provided they are designed, shaped and adapted to take fluid samples isokinetically. However, it should be added that said piston rod 26 car-

ries a piston 28 which is displaceable in a cylinder 30 and influenced by means of pressurized fluid through hydraulic hoses 32, 34. Hoses 36, 38 for the further transfer of co-current sample and counter-current sample are indicated through short (cut) hose pieces.

[0023] As mentioned, the sampling apparatus 14 is assigned a mixing apparatus 16 coupled to the pipeline 10. The mixing apparatus 16 may be of any embodiment or design, known per se. The housing of the mixing apparatus 16 is constituted by an annular valve housing 40 designed and shaped for fluid-tight connection around the pipeline 10 in the area of diametrically opposite circular apertures therein. The valve housing 40 contains a linearly displaceable valve body 42 having a lateral, through-going bore 44 having the same diameter and shape as the bore of the pipeline 10 and which can be brought to register accurately with the same in the inoperative position of readiness of the mixing apparatus 16, figure 1. 46 denotes the virtual mixing body in the form of an insert which, possibly, could be replaced and substituted by another insert adapted to give a different mixing pattern. In the embodiment shown, the mixing body 46 is formed with two channels 48 converging and tapering in the direction FS of the fluid flow, and the axes thereof meet in an imaginary "focal point" (crossing point); the positioning of the probe 24 in relation to this "focal point" (crossing point) could influence the accuracy of the measuring results. The channels 48 cause a certain throttling of the fluid flow and, thus, mix the various fractions, such that the probe 24 takes out a mixed fluid. The mixing body 46 is shown in operative position in figure 2.

[0024] The term "pipeline" should be interpreted in the general sense. A pipeline wherein a multi-phase fluid is flowing may have functional enlargements and lateral extensions, in which fraction meters, sampling and mixing apparatus may be disposed.

Claims

1. Use of a sampling apparatus (14) for the calibration of calibratable electronic mass flow meters or fraction meters (12a - 12c) assigned to a pipeline (10),

wherein the sampling apparatus (14) is designed, shaped and adapted to take fluid samples isokinetically from a mass flow containing a two- or multi-phase fluid made up of fractions (oil, gas, water/condensate, formation sand, etc.) and flowing in the pipeline (10), said calibratable meters (12a - 12c) serving to determine the production amount or proportion of the respective fractions in the fluid, e.g. in percentages per unit of time, and respectively to deliver signals from such a determination to a computer, wherein the sampling apparatus (14) comprises

5 es a probe and is coupled to the pipeline (10) at a hole (18) going through the pipeline wall, for insertion and withdrawal of the probe (24), the probe having at least one orifice plate and being adapted to be moved across substantially the complete internal diameter of the pipeline and, after completion of sampling, to be withdrawn from the pipeline (10),
10 wherein the insertion/withdrawal hole (18) for the probe (24) is closed by a check valve (20,22) after withdrawal of the probe,
15 wherein the sampling apparatus (14) is assigned a mixing apparatus (16) coupled to the pipeline (10) upstream of the sampling apparatus (14), said mixing apparatus (16) containing a throttle/mixing body (46) adapted to be inserted into the fluid flow and throttle the same to mix the various fractions thereof together such that the sampling apparatus (14) being coupled to the pipeline (10) at an appropriate distance from the mixing apparatus (16) can take out mixed fluid fractions, said throttle/mixing body (46) being withdrawable from the bore of the pipeline (10) after the mixing operation has finished,
20 whereby fluid samples taken isokinetically by means of the sampling apparatus are analyzed in order to determine values for the fractions and said values are used as a base for the calibration of the meters (12a - 12c).

2. Use as defined in claim 1, wherein the sampling apparatus (14) is coupled to the pipeline (10) at the seabed and/or at the well head on a platform.

Patentansprüche

1. Verwendung einer Probenentnahmeverrichtung (14) für das Kalibrieren kalibrierbarer elektronischer Massenfluß-Meßeinrichtungen oder Fraktionsmeßeinrichtungen (12a-12c), die einer Rohrleitung (10) zugeordnet sind,
40 wobei die Probenentnahmeverrichtung (14) zur isokinetischen Aufnahme von Fluidproben aus einem Massenfluß ausgeführt, ausgebildet und angepaßt ist, der ein zwei- oder mehrphasiges Fluid enthält, das von Fraktionen (Öl, Gas, Wasser/Kondensat, Formsand usw.) gebildet wird und in der Rohrleitung (10) fließt, welche kalibrierbaren Meßeinrichtungen (12a-12c) zum Bestimmen der Produktionsmenge oder des Anteils der jeweiligen Fraktionen in dem Fluid dienen, beispielsweise in Prozentsätzen pro Zeiteinheit, und jeweils zum Abgeben von Signalen von solch einer Bestimmung an einen Computer,

wobei die Probenentnahmeverrichtung (14) einen Meßfühler aufweist und mit der Rohrleitung (10) an einem Loch (18), das durch die Rohrleitungswand hindurch geht, zum Einführen und Zurückziehen des Meßfühlers (24) verbunden ist, der Meßfühler mindestens eine Öffnungsplatte hat und angepaßt ist, über im wesentlichen den vollständigen Innendurchmesser der Rohrleitung bewegt zu werden und, nach Beendigung der Probenentnahme, aus der Rohrleitung (10) zurückgezogen werden,
5

wobei das Loch (18) zum Einführen/Zurückziehen für den Meßfühler (24) nach einem Zurückziehen des Meßfühlers durch ein Absperrventil (20, 22) geschlossen wird,
15

wobei die Probenentnahmeverrichtung (14) einer Mischvorrichtung (16) zugeordnet ist, die mit der Rohrleitung (10) stromaufwärts von der Probenentnahmeverrichtung (14) verbunden ist, welche Mischvorrichtung (16) einen Drossel-/Mischkörper (46) enthält, der angepaßt ist, in den Fluidfluß eingeführt zu werden und denselben zu drosseln, um die verschiedenen Fraktionen davon miteinander zu mischen, so daß die Probenentnahmeverrichtung (14), die mit der Rohrleitung (10) in einem geeigneten Abstand von der Mischvorrichtung (16) aus verbunden ist, gemischte Fluidfraktionen entnehmen kann, welcher Drossel-/Mischkörper (46) sich aus der Bohrung der Rohrleitung (10) zurückziehen läßt, nachdem der Mischvorgang beendet ist,
20
25
30

wodurch Fluidproben, die isokinetisch mit der Probenentnahmeverrichtung genommen wurden, analysiert werden, um Werte für die Fraktionen zu bestimmen, und diese Werte als eine Basis für das Kalibrieren der Meßeinrichtungen (12a-12c) verwendet werden.
35

2. Verwendung wie in Anspruch 1 definiert, wobei die Probenentnahmeverrichtung (14) mit der Rohrleitung (10) am Meeresgrund und/oder an dem Bohrlochkopf auf einer Plattform verbunden ist.
40

Revendications

1. Utilisation d'un appareil d'échantillonnage (14) pour l'étalonnage des débitmètres-masse ou appareils de mesure des fractions électroniques étalonnables (12a - 12c) affectés à une canalisation (10),
50

dans quoi l'appareil d'échantillonnage (14) est conçu, formé et adapté pour prélever des échantillons de fluide isocinétiquement à partir
55

d'un débit massique contenant un fluide à deux ou plusieurs phases composé de fractions (pétrole, gaz, eau/condensat, sable de formation, etc.) et circulant dans la canalisation (10), lesdits appareils de mesure étalonnables (12a - 12c) servant à déterminer la quantité ou proportion de production des fractions respectives dans le fluide, par ex. en pourcentages par unité de temps, et respectivement à envoyer des signaux issus d'une telle détermination à un ordinateur,
10

dans quoi l'appareil d'échantillonnage (14) comprend une sonde et est accouplé à la canalisation (10) au niveau d'un trou (18) traversant la paroi de la canalisation, pour insertion et retrait de la sonde (24), la sonde ayant au moins une plaque à trous et étant adaptée pour être déplacée à travers substantiellement le diamètre intérieur complet de la canalisation et, après réalisation de l'échantillonnage, retirée de la canalisation (10),
15

dans quoi le trou d'insertion/de retrait (18) pour la sonde (24) est fermé par un clapet anti-retour (20, 22) après retrait de la sonde,
20

dans quoi l'appareil d'échantillonnage (14) est assigné à un appareil mélangeur (16) accouplé à la canalisation (10) en amont de l'appareil d'échantillonnage (14), ledit appareil mélangeur (16) contenant un corps d'étranglement/mélangeur (46) adapté pour être inséré dans le courant de fluide et pour étrangler ce dernier afin de mélanger les diverses fractions de ce dernier ensemble de telle façon que l'appareil d'échantillonnage (14) étant accouplé à la canalisation (10) à une distance appropriée de l'appareil mélangeur (16) puisse prélever des fractions de fluide mélangées. ledit corps d'étranglement/mélangeur (46) étant retirable de l'alésage de la canalisation (10) après que l'opération de mélangeage soit terminée, par quoi les échantillons de fluide prélevés isocinétiquement au moyen de l'appareil d'échantillonnage sont analysés afin de déterminer des valeurs pour les fractions et lesdites valeurs sont utilisées comme base pour l'étalonnage des appareils de mesure (12a - 12c).
25
30
35

2. Utilisation comme définie dans la revendication 1, dans quoi l'appareil d'échantillonnage (14) est accouplé à la canalisation (10) au fond de la mer et/ou à la tête de puits sur une plate-forme.
40

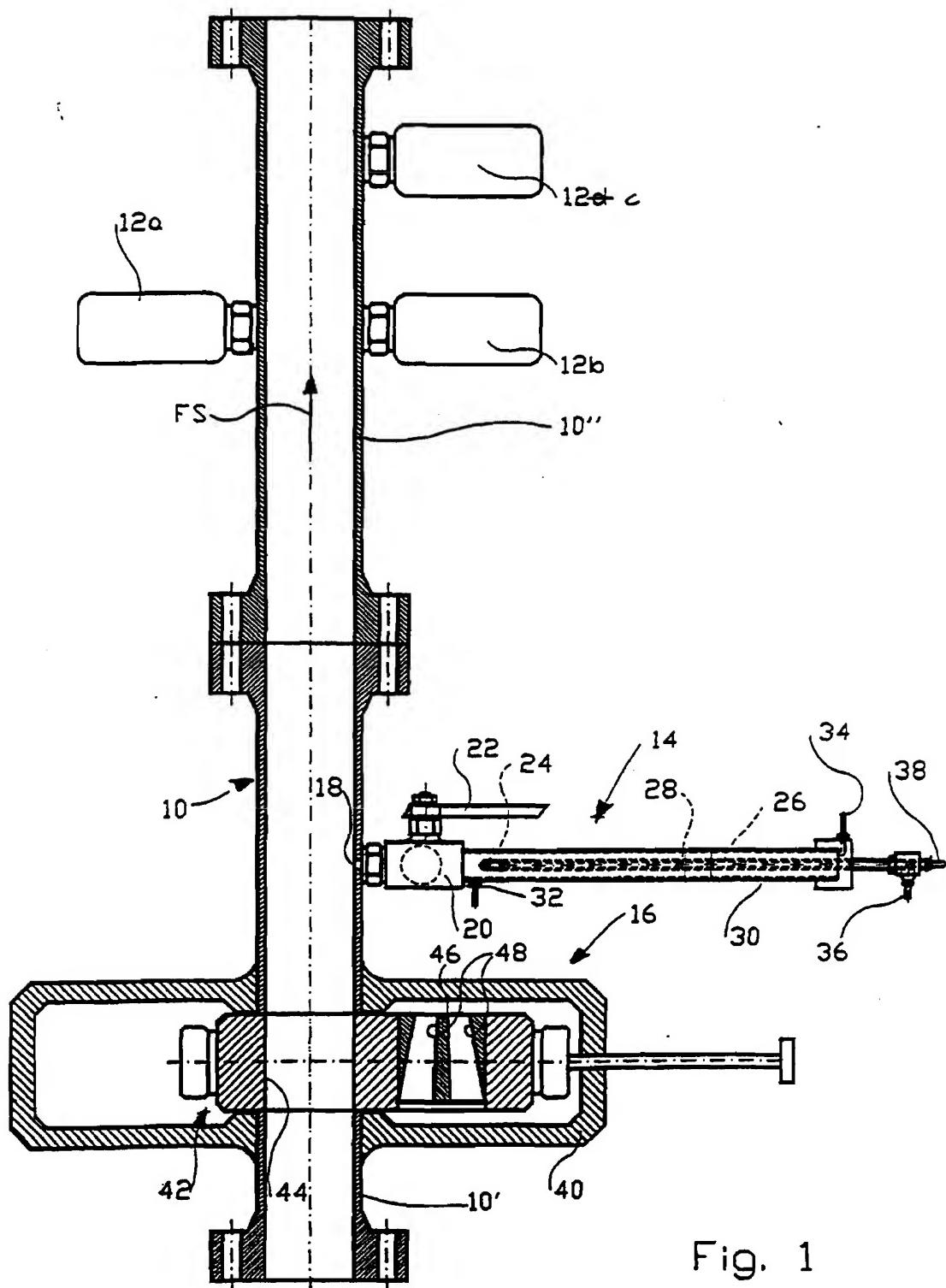


Fig. 1

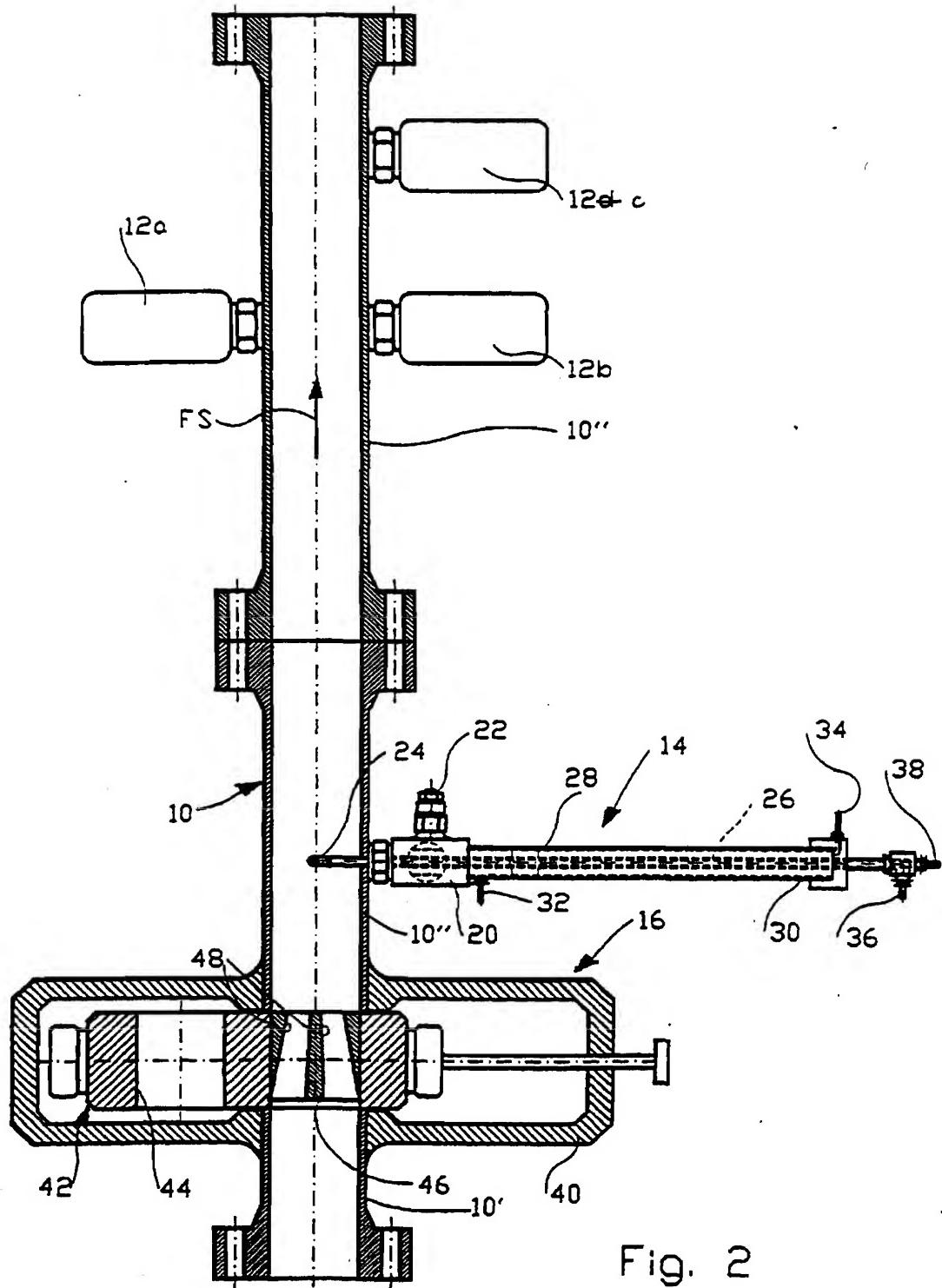


Fig. 2